175 Inkeri, the district around present-day Leningrad. Up to that time the country had been rather loosely connected with Sweden and ruled by Finnish-born officials; now a stronger central administrative system was established, and Finland was ruled directly from Stockholm. Great economic and cultural progress was achieved, especially under the governor-gen-
[873] eral, Count Pehr Brahe, who founded the University of Turku--today the University of Helsinki--in 1640, and remained long in the memory of the people as the personification of a bygone golden age, of "the time of the Count." But the new administrative system brought a danger of denationalization to the Finns. Up
• 191 565 until that time Finnish had been the common language of the gentry as well as of the
[Up to the 17th century--Analyst]

191 565 peasants. but now it became fashionable to speak Swedish instead and to pass as a Swede in the eyes of the outside world. The educated classes rejected their old Finnish family names in favor of distorted Latinized versions or strictly Swedish names. At the same time Swedish, instead of Latin, became the language of education in the schools. Thus the educated classes began more and more to forget their native tongue, the officials no longer spoke Finnish, and the language was used only in religious literature. It was said that "only with his God a Finn could speak Finnish any more," for divine services still were conducted in the native tongue of the people.

175 Sweden-Finland was not able to remain a great power for long. The last decade of the

175 Because there was an aversion against the Russians, who were regarded as a completely different people in ideology and cultural background, the Finns, on all levels of society, were
186 reluctant to mingle with them. The national movement, which began in the first half of the nineteenth century, had as its slogan: "We are not Swedes, we can never become Russians, let us be Finns!" The greatest source of inspiration for this movement was the appearance of the
[538] Kalevala, the Finnish national epos, in 1835. Apart from Christianity and the reformation, it was the most important thing that had ever
186 happened to the Finns. National self-esteem
191 was greatly elevated, and the Finnish language, which had been looked down upon as a tongue of the backwoods, was glorified as magical

186 and beautiful, able to produce works of art
191 parallel to those of the ancient Greeks. The Finnish literary language was reformed, and in a surprisingly short time it developed to a rich, flexible, modern idiom. Literature, painting and music flourished at the inspiration of the ancient poems. The educated classes turned back to the language of their ancestors; there was a fervent study of Finnish, and a Finnish-speaking educated class was established.

186 Later on, the Swedish family names were abandoned en masse, and Finnish ones--often the original names of the families--were adopted instead. At the head of the national movement was Johan Wilhelm Snellman, philosopher and politician, one of the great names in the history of Finland. As a senator he

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1e,

Sociological Background

LANGUAGES

191 Finland is officially a bilingual country in which Finnish and Swedish both have the position of national languages to be used equally in jurisdiction, administration and education. In 1940 the languages spoken as mother tongues by the population of Finland were as follows:

191	Finnish	3,327,534 speakers
162	Swedish	353,985 "
	Others (total)	14,098 "
	Russian	7,210 "
	German	2,861 "
	Lappish	2,345 "
	Diverse languages	1,682 "

Of these language groups only Finnish and

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162 Swedish have practical importance. The speakers of the other languages mostly live in the biggest cities, except for the Lapps, who are scattered in the four large northernmost communities of Finland: Utsjoki, Inari, Sodankylä and Enontekiö.

The number of Swedish-speaking people has been steadily decreasing, due to a lower birth rate and a higher rate of emigration as compared to the Finnish-speaking part of the population. In 1880 Finnish was spoken by 85. 2 per cent, Swedish by 14. 3 per cent and other languages by 0. 5 per cent of the population, but in 1950 the corresponding figures were 91. 2 per cent, 8. 6 per cent and 0. 2 per cent. The reasons for the special position of the Swedish language in Finland are historical.

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The Swedish-speaking population has its origin partly in Swedish immigrants, who moved over during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, partly in the originally Finnish families who changed over to Swedish during the period when it was the language of the educated class. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that a Finnish-speaking educated population was established from Swedish-speaking people turning back to Finnish and from the sons of farmers who now had an opportunity to attend Finnish schools.

Even today the Swedish-speaking population is concentrated in the western and southern coastal area and in the archipelago between Sweden and Finland. Åland apparently never has been inhabited by Finnish-speaking people, and

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with the help of its special political position it tries to resist any Finnish expansion. The islands southwest of the city of Turku are generally Swedish-speaking, while those to the northwest are Finnish-speaking. Along the Gulf of Finland the Swedish-speaking area extends from south of Turku in the west almost to Kotka in the east, and along the Gulf of Bothnia south of Kristiina to Kokkola in the north. The major cities--in this area Helsinki, Turku and Vaasa--are all predominantly Finnish-speaking.

The Swedish-speaking minority is still an important factor in public life, although its [565] value is generally exaggerated abroad. There are still proportionally more Swedish than Finnish-speaking people among the well-to-do classes, and the control of most of the

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industrial concerns is in their hands. But, on the other hand, there are poor Swedish-speaking fishermen in the outer archipelago. In cultural life Swedish long since has ceased to

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be the leading language. There has been much controversy between these languages groups. The Finnish-speaking group has greatly resented the special position of Swedish, considering the language to have unproportional privileges and to be a threat to national unity; the Swedish-speaking people have shown separatistic tendencies, regarding themselves as a kind of "chosen people." The recent war did much, however, to lessen this controversy, and even the Finnish speakers have admitted that the Swedish-speaking segment has had its importance in strengthening the ties which bind Finland to Scandinavia.

191 [871] Swedish is still taught as the second native language in every Finnish secondary school, as is Finnish in the Swedish-speaking schools. Practical knowledge of Swedish, however, has lately greatly diminished. While in the beginning of the century it was customary for the Sinnish-speaking people in the bilingual area to be fluent in Swedish, today Swedish is only learned at school like any other foreign language. The knowledge of Finnish, on the other had, has been spreading, so that the great majority of speakers of Swedish are 144 191 able to communicate freely in Finnish. There is no clear-cut racial demarcation line between these linguistic groups, so that it is impossible to tell from the looks of a person if he is of Finnish or of Swedish parentage. Moreover,

144 by now, the language groups have become so
•191 intermingled that a Finnish-speaking person may have a long line of Swedish-speaking ancestors, and vice versa. The name is no proof either. During the Swedish regime Swedish family names became the fashion, and even today a Finn may have a family name that he is unable to pronounce correctly.

191 The Finns are not polyglots like many of the peoples in Central Europe, but great emphasis is placed on the study of foreign languages, and, as a whole, the Finns show a fair aptitude in learning a strange idiom. English is now the foreign language most commonly known in the country and, in addition to the school children, a great number of people, both old and young, study it in night schools or through

191 correspondence courses. The speakers of English belong mostly to the younger generation, however, as English was not introduced into the curriculum of the secondary schools until after World War I, and after World War II it was given the position of first foreign language in most schools. The children usually like to study English, which they consider an "easy" language as compared to German and Swedish. In the cities the hotels and larger stores have speakers of English among their personnel, and even on the streets one can easily find someone who is able to communicate in that language. In the country, however, this is more difficult.

191 871 German is commonly known by the older educated generation, and until after World War II it was taught as the first foreign language in all

• 191 871 schools. At present it has the position of a second language in most schools, but it has now become apparent that knowledge of German is still indispensable for those desiring to pursue advanced studies. French is spoken only by people with special Gallic interests, and knowledge of other languages is rare. Very few are able to speak the languages of neighboring Norway and Denmark, but then it is quite possible to communicate in Swedish with all the Scandinavians.

Russian is spoken by only an astonishingly small number of Finns, as there has been a strong feeling of resentment towards the Russian language and Russian culture as a whole. Russian was introduced into the curriculum of the secondary schools by force

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during the Russian oppression at the beginning of the century, but as both the students and the teachers (being Finns) were opposed to it, hardly any results were achieved despite a six-hours-a-week intensive study program. Between the two world wars Russian was taught only as a voluntary subject in some of the boys' schools. After World War II it was established as the first foreign language in a dozen or so secondary schools throughout the country. It is strange, too, that very few Finnish young people choose to study Russian in the university, although the University of Helsinki possesses the best facilities for it outside the Soviet Union.

197 The Finnish language, which in addition to the Finns in Finland is spoken by Finns living in adjoining areas in Scandinavia and the

193 In morphology Finnish makes great use of different case endings and of dervation suffixes which can be affixed one after another to express different notions and modifications. Consequently, Finnish words are generally longer than English ones--but, on the other hand, the same idea can almost always be expressed in fewer
192 words in Finnish. The vocabulary is abundant, containing an especially large number of descriptive words associated with various natural phenomena.

•191 Finnish was first established as a literary
197 language towards the middle of the sixteenth century by the reformer of Finland, Bishop Michael Agricola, who based the standard language on the western dialects which were spoken in the most developed section of

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197 the country. In the following centuries Finnish was mostly used in religious books and some instructional pamphlets. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the appearance of Kalevala, which was collected among the Karelians, at once drew attention toward the eastern dialects. They were idealized as representing an "unspoiled" Finish idiom uncorrupted by Swedish, and there was a strong movement for establishing a new literary language based on the eastern Finnish speech. This "Battle of the Dialects" was brought to a compromise by Elias Lönnrot, the collector of Kalevala, so that the western dialects remained as the basis for the literary language, but it was greatly enriched by words, phrases and idioms adapted from eastern dialects.

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Since then, great attention has been dedicated to the care of the Finnish language, which today has an extraordinarily large literary use, considering the small number of speakers. A strong puristic tendency has been prevalent for the last hundred years, and numerous words and idioms of Swedish origin have been abandoned in favor of genuine Finnish ones. Modern Finnish is extremely "reluctant" in adapting material from any foreign language. When a new conception is introduced, the resources of the dialects are investigated for an appropriate name, or a new word is born as a result of word compounding or derivations. Such modern terms as radar or plastic, for instance, already have established Finnish names. As further examples may be mentioned the Finnish

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197 words puhelin 'something to talk with' for telephone, lennätin 'something that makes to fly' for telegraph, veturi 'something that pulls' for locomotive and valokuva 'light picture' for photograph. On the other hand, post is still in Finnish posti, and for radio no good Finnish equivalent has been introduced, despite repeated efforts. The preference for native expressions has brought Finnish further apart from other Western languages, but it also has made scientific literature written in Finnish easily understandable even for uneducated people. This is no doubt one of the reasons why the Finnish-speaking population in Finland reads proportionally more books of scientific interest than the Swedish-speaking group.

Finnish is usually considered a difficult

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Finnish is usually considered a difficult

191 language to learn, but after the preliminary

194 difficulties are overcome, it appears to be quite regular in its construction. To a speaker of a Germanic language like English, Finnish may at first sound odd but quite pleasing. Its abundant, fully articulated vowels and the absence of harsh gutteral sounds lend to it a musical, sonorous quality which is strangly reminiscent of Italian.

197 Spoken Finnish is divided into several dialects which seem to be rather far apart but which are mutually understandable. Usually the dialects are divided into a smaller but rather heterogeneous western group and a larger, more or less homgeneous eastern group, which changes into Kerlian without any sharp demarcation line at the eastern boundary. Actually, the reasons why Karelian is considered a different

565 vast wealth from landed property. But towards the end of the century a drastic reduction of the big estates paralyzed the power of the nobility for good and strengthened the position of the [554] king and the peasant population. The few noble families in Finland have long ago lost their importance and prestige, and now birth alone does not have any significance in the position of the individual in the society.

•[191] Another and much deeper-rooted differentiation has been caused by the predominance in Finland of the Swedish language. Until a century ago all the educated classes in the country were Swedish-speaking and were looked upon by the people half reverently, half scornfully, as "gentlefolks." This attitude still exists to some extent, although it is hard to define specifically.

Oulu	10 kilowatts	693
Pietarsaari	1 kilowatt	200
Pori	1 kilowatt	210
Tampere	1 kilowatt	201
Turku	40 kilowatts	335
Vaasa	10 kilowatts	197

The short wave stations in Finland are:

		Wave length (in meters)
Helsinki I	10 kilowatts	49.02
Pori	15 kilowatts	19.75
Lahti	15 kilowatts	31.58
Helsinki II	1 kilowatt	16.85

Lahti, Joensuu, Kuopio, Oulu, Pori and Tampere tranamit the Finnish language program, the others the Swedish language program, when it [191] is given, 21 hours 15 minutes every week. The only minority language in Finland is Lappish, spoken by about 2000 people in the northernmost part of the country

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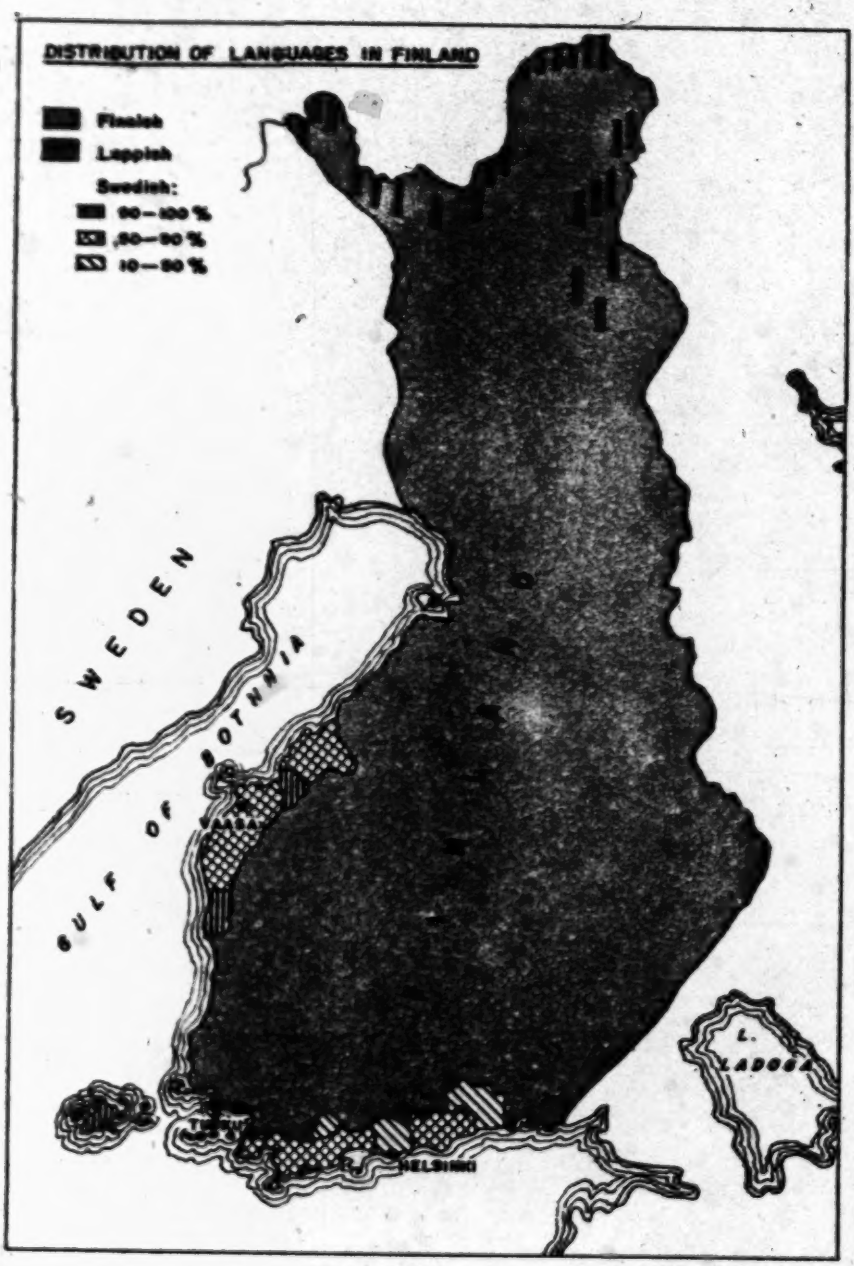
DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES IN FINLAND
Finnish
Lappish
Swedish:
90—100 %
50—90 %
10—50 %
SWEDEN
GULF OF BOTHNIA
VAASA
L.
LADOGA
HELSINKI